

## Lancaster Intelligencer.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, JUNE 16, 1880.

## Garfield's Defense.

The Philadelphia Press introduces in defence of Garfield a letter written by Judge Black at the time of the Credit Mobilier investigation, in which he expresses his conviction of the innocence of Garfield of any guilty knowledge of that fraudulent association. Judge Black is a very good witness to put upon the stand, even though he speaks as the friend and counselor of Garfield. It would be prudent, however, for our Republican friends not to lay too great stress upon Judge Black's opinion, as there exists a possibility that it does not remain the same now as then. And it would be inconvenient to find the judge renouncing an opinion upon which Republican faith in Garfield's innocence is founded. It would be better for his defenders to point out evidence which shows his innocence, if there is any.

Thus far Mr. Garfield has produced nothing but his own averment. The case against him is founded upon the admitted fact that on the books of the Credit Mobilier company he appeared as an owner of stock. Oakes Ames, the distributor of the stock among the favored congressmen, testified that Mr. Garfield had ten shares of the stock, and produced an account showing that it had been paid for out of the profits, and that a balance of \$320 had been paid in cash to Garfield by himself.

If Mr. Ames and his memoranda are believed, Mr. Garfield is of course convicted. He could not have received from Mr. Ames a check for \$320 without knowing what it was for. The defense he makes is the only one possible to him. He denies that he received this money. He admits having borrowed \$300 from Mr. Ames, but as this, he says, was at a different time and was, moreover, repaid, it has no relevancy to this transaction. He prudently denies nothing but the receipt of this money. He does not controvert the fact that the Credit Mobilier company had him enrolled as a member, credited with his share of the profits. He only asserts that this was without his knowledge. According to his story Mr. Ames must have swindled the company by falsely representing that Garfield had taken the stock, and by pocketing the dividends according to it. The probabilities of this are not so great as to make it a very available basis for claiming the innocence of the Republican candidate for the presidency.

In its best aspect his story shows him to be so devoid of sagacity and sense that the people will be more easily persuaded that he should be consigned to an asylum for imbeciles than be sent to the White House. The presidential mansion has been somewhat noted of late years for the weak heads of its occupants, but when they applied for the situation none of them had found occasion to make public proclamation of their stupidity.

## The Democracy's Views.

The general canvass made by the delegates from this congressional district to the Cincinnati convention is very satisfactory in its results. It is much more valuable than the expression of a delegate body of smaller numbers and less representative character than those who are represented in the expressions of opinion which we publish. It is timely, because made after the Republican nominations and just on the eve of the Democratic convention, when the party views might be presumed to have crystallized on its favorite candidate, if there be any. Its results are highly satisfactory because they show the party here to be confident, aggressive and determined. Moreover, it is manifest that the Democracy are not sticklers for any particular man, but will most heartily ratify and enthusiastically support any possible nomination at Cincinnati.

For reasons with which our readers are familiar, public sentiment here is very largely in favor of the expediency of Mr. Tilden's renomination, and we have no reason to believe that the Democracy of this section will be confronted with the embarrassment of his nomination. For reasons equally well-known Mr. Seymour is the favorite of the party here; and since he appears to be out of the question, by his own volition and peremptory declaration, Mr. Bayard seems to lead all others in popular favor, because he seems to most nearly combine that stainless public record and those admirable fire-side virtues which the people find in Horatio Seymour. Generals Hancock and McClellan have an enthusiastic support; Judge Field, Judge Black, Mr. Randall, Joel Parker, Potter or Payne would, any of them, meet with hearty approbation, and even some of the strong Western men who are urged for second place would be gratefully received for first.

No man goes into the Cincinnati convention with anything like the strength that either Grant or Blaine led off at Chicago, and hence the nominee must finally be chosen by a general concurrence of the friends of a dozen candidates who are likely to get votes at the start. Under these circumstances and by the operation of the two-thirds rule, no candidate can be selected who has evoked active antagonism or whose nomination would create any general disaffection. The party nowhere, therefore, is in better position to ratify the nomination thus effected than the ten thousand Democrats of Lancaster county, who only ask for a candidate without a stain and a platform that has no worm-eaten timber in its construction.

THE New York Herald says to-day that "answers" from many delegates have been received that its list of the position of Pennsylvania's delegates to Cincinnati "can be stated with accuracy, their preferences being for the candidates in the order named," and then puts down the delegates from Lancaster county for "Seymour, Randall." No such answers have been given to the Herald by the delegates from this county, as its correspondent who was here on Monday can tell it; and no one is authorized to speak for Messrs. McGinnis and Hensel except themselves.

## Consistency's Jewel.

Mr. Hayes vetoes the deputy marshals bill for the reason, as nearly as we can make it out, that the bill does not make the deputy marshals which Mr. Hayes likes. He thinks that when the United States marshals are allowed to appoint deputies to guard a congressional election the best thing is done that can be done for the Republican party. But when the marshals are otherwise appointed, and in such a way as to keep the Republican party from getting the lion's share of them, Mr. Hayes is convinced that they are not the proper creatures for the United States to appoint as guardians of elections. And yet Mr. Hayes, so he says, is in favor of appointing officers to supervise the elections without regard to party. Apparently there is a contradiction here. We cannot explain; we cannot explain why Mr. Hayes, when given an opportunity to approve a bill appointing non-partisan deputy marshals, fails to approve it, when they are just the kind he wants; nor why he prefers the old method of appointing deputy marshals which ensured their being partisans. Mr. Hayes is a difficult man to understand always; but his present position is even more than usually difficult to reconcile with a belief in Mr. Hayes's sense and sincerity.

FRANCIS HOBSON BURNETT will spend the summer at Hartford, Conn. Senator Hoar has at Worcester, Massachusetts, one of the finest private libraries in the country.

When the czar purposes to visit a theatre or concert the fact is made known, and the ladies are obliged to appear in white dresses.

Mrs. BAYARD TAYLOR and daughter arrived in Kennett on Monday evening and will take up their summer residence at Cedar Croft.

Mr. PHILIP R. ALGER, the young man who has just been graduated at the head of his class in the naval academy, is the son of Rev. W. K. Alger, late of the church of the Messiah.

General HANTRAX was unable to address the literary societies of Roanoke college, at Salem, Va., last evening, and a letter from him was read by President Dwyer.

Mrs. COWLES, who has been with her husband, Lieutenant Cowles, in China and Japan for about three years, has returned to Washington, and is visiting her parents, Senator and Mrs. Thurman.

The funeral of the late Senator JAMES A. BAYARD in Wilmington, Del., yesterday afternoon was very large, and attended by many of the leading citizens of the state, and a number of relatives and friends of the family from other states. Ex-Governor Cochran and Chief Justice Conways were among the pall bearers. The interment was in the Old Swedes cemetery.

## MINOR TOPICS.

A CERTIFICATE of character from Don Platt would not be worth much in any event; but he tries to do Garfield a service by making out that in Credit Mobilier business he was a fool, not a knave. Says Platt: "At the very time it was claimed he was scheming to enrich himself through Ames's rascality, he was 'shining' about \$300,000, and so ignorant of the common financial process that he did not know how to negotiate an ordinary note of hand."

If this be true new reason is given why he should not be president. The man who lacks the business capacity to negotiate a note of hand has no right to be vested with the administration of public affairs.

MR. WHARTON BARKER, the Philadelphia broker, the man who really effected Garfield's nomination, sails for Russia to-day. He is accompanied by Wayne MacVeagh as counsel and a number of railroad experts, who go for him to consider the expediency of opening up the coal fields in Southern Russia, the construction of a railway system from Southern Russia to the Sea of Azov, the establishment of a vast shipping port on that sea, the erection of works for the manufacturing of Bessemer steel rails, etc. Mr. Barker has been in the service of the Russian government for some years, and acted as its agent in the recent construction of Russian cruisers at Cramp's shipyards.

REQUESTS for subscriptions have been distributed by the Republican congressional committee, to the number of 50,000. A prominent member of the committee remarks that if the friends of General Garfield expect to receive substantial support of this kind from the friends of General Grant it will be necessary to muzzle such men as "Bill" Chandler and others who are disposed to speak jeeringly of those who supported the ex-president in the contest at Chicago; that in his experience the most liberal contributions of money for campaign purposes have always been received from those who supported General Grant for the nomination.

THE Woodside trouble in Pittsburgh has developed into a case of genuine ecclesiastical humor. The Rev. Nevins Woodside, formerly tried, convicted and expelled from the church by the properly constituted authority, may be found tranquilly preaching the gospel to his followers from Sabbath to Sabbath in the church edifice, while the body of the members, sustained by the synod and declared to be the church, are hunting around for a suitable hall to conduct their services in. Were the Oak-alee institution a Baptist church this would not be so strange. But as an episode in the history of the "Covenant" organization, the body which prides itself on its strict and stern discipline, and moralizes much on the "looseness" of the Baptist and Congregational plan, which makes each congregation a law unto itself, it is very funny indeed.

OUR esteemed Republican contemporary, the Pittsburgh Leader, is so enthusiastic in its admiration of the public and private virtues of Horatio Seymour that it will be disposed to regard the failure of his nomination for the presidency at Cincinnati next week as another evidence of the great Democratic party's "splendid capacity for making a political ass of itself." That Mr. Seymour would be nominated if he could be prevailed upon to accept we do

not think there is any reasonable doubt. His firm refusal to accede to the wishes of the large mass of the Democratic party, and his positive assurance that the condition of his health precludes the possibility of his carrying the standard to victory, alone stand in the way of his selection. In this situation of affairs the nomination of Gov. Seymour may not be set down as among the likely events; but the Leader's own good sense will teach it that even a shapely choice from the list of candidates whose names are mentioned in the extensive canvass of local sentiment elsewhere published will be a species of political foolishness that will be calculated to make Mr. Garfield and his friends feel "mighty unpleasant."

## LATEST NEWS BY MAIL.

Hayes yesterday sent to the Senate a veto of the marshals' bill. A "fall of fish" is reported near New York.

The schooner Saratoga, with a cargo of moulding sand, sank off Point Judith on Monday afternoon. No lives were lost. Rev. Mr. Denzeli, parish priest of Notre Dame de Lévis, in Quebec, has been appointed chamberlain to the Pope.

A man named Johnson, supposed to be insane, killed his brother and then committed suicide near Aymer, Ont., yesterday.

Robert Decourcier, who was to have been engaged to Toronto to-day the number of his brother, died suddenly in his cell yesterday.

Five hundred of Sitting Bull's Indians, being in a starving condition, crossed the line, went to Fort Keogh, Montana, on Monday, and surrendered to Lieutenant Whistler.

The farewell breakfast given to Edwin Booth yesterday at Delmonico's, New York, previous to his departure for England, was an elaborate affair, and consisted of twenty-five courses.

In the U. S. court at Trenton, N. J., yesterday a *nolle prosequi* was entered in the case of Jane Hastings Lewis, the pretended widow of the millionaire Lewis, the pretence being that she had been released to the charge of conspiracy, and the state authorities intended to arrest her as soon as she was discharged, but her friends hurriedly spirited her beyond the jurisdiction of New Jersey.

The first national bank of Brattleboro, Vt., having a capital of \$200,000 and a surplus of about \$35,000, is reported to be embarrassed. Its president, Silas M. Waite, disappeared last Thursday, and it is understood that a suit for \$200,000 has been brought against him in the name of the bank. It is believed the bank's surplus will be swallowed up, and possibly the "deficiency" may reach \$100,000.

## STATE ITEMS.

The census just finished in Harrisburg shows that city to have a population of 30,412.

Dietrich Green, formerly baker at Bolton's hotel, late Harrisburg, about a mile ago, for Leaville, Colorado, where he soon secured a good position. Yesterday information was received that Mr. Green had died suddenly of pneumonia, at Leaville. He was 23 years of age and was born in Germany.

Captain Edward Millett, on Monday afternoon, picked up a bottle, about mile off Rockport harbor, Mass., which contained a leaf from a pocket memorandum book, on which was written the following: "April 18, 1880.—Training ship, Atlanta.—We are sinking, in longitude 27, lat. 32. Any person finding this note will please advertise in the daily papers. John L. Hutchins. Distress."

The one-hundred and twenty-fourth annual commencement of the University of Pennsylvania was held yesterday. Degrees were conferred by Provost Stille on 25 bachelors of arts, 16 bachelors of science, 9 masters of arts, 4 bachelors of laws, 5 doctors of medicine and 16 doctors of philosophy. Certificates and valuable prizes were also presented to a large number of meritorious students. Swarthmore college, in Delaware county, also celebrated its annual commencement exercises yesterday.

## Seymour.

Pittsburgh Leader, Rep. Nothing ever was, nothing can be, alleged against either Grant or Seymour's public or private character. His record is as stainless as that of the best of the Bayards. \* \* \* If put up he would make a strong candidate. But unless the great Democratic party has lost its splendid capacity for making a political ass of itself, it will not fail to reject so good a man as Seymour next week, and put up some inferior man.

## LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

Departure of Dr. Brooks. When Dr. Edward Brooks, of the state normal school at Millersville, entered the chapel yesterday morning to conduct the last exercises prior to his departure for Europe, he found a delightful surprise in store for him, in the shape of a farewell greeting on behalf of the pupils and faculty of the institution. The entire body of the students were assembled to give him God-speed, and after a brilliant piano voluntary by Miss Watson, there were appropriate addresses by Mr. J. M. Roberts, Miss Hibbs, and Prof. A. R. Byerly, representing respectively the alumni and students and faculty of the school. Dr. Brooks's remarks in response were of a touching character, and he declared that it was one of the happiest and proudest events of his life—such an evidence of the love with which he is regarded by his pupils and fellow teachers.

The exercises were characterized by great sincerity of feeling, and good taste throughout. There was no stiffness, no undue formality, and yet everything was systematic, and moved with the ease and regularity of clock work. The preliminaries were arranged during the absence of Dr. B. a few days ago.

Abraham's Sons and Daughters. A grand fair and cake walk will be held in the A. M. E. Zion church, No. 676 North Market street, this city, commencing on the 28th day of June, and closing on the evening of the 3d of July. It will be connected with the church, and the Sons and Daughters of Abraham. The proceeds will be devoted to the extinguishing of the church debt. This society has for its fundamental object the raising of funds for burying the dead of the colored poor of the city. Old plantation melodies will be rendered in an enjoyable manner. The officers of this association are as follows: President, Lucy Hunter; Vice President, M. M. Diggs; Treasurer, Edward Hunter; Secretary, E. Smith; Committee of Arrangement: M. M. Diggs, E. Jackson, J. Brodie, A. Aldridge.

## Going South.

George Hoffman, salesman in the store of Hostetter & Son, in Centre square, on his wife left town at 2:10 this afternoon on a trip to North Carolina. Mr. Hoffman will be gone for several weeks and his wife will probably remain in the South, where they have a son.

THE CENSUS. Population of Lancaster City. The census enumerators of this city having completed the census of their several sub-divisions, report the following number of inhabitants in them respectively:

First Ward. Wm. McConney, east of North Prince 769 J. P. Martin, west of North Prince 1221-2000  
Second Ward. H. S. Shenk, south of East Orange 1428 M. B. Landis, north of East Orange 12-3-2821  
Third Ward. Thad. S. Dickey, east of South Duke 1280 Jos. Kridder, west of South Duke 1088-2268  
Fourth Ward. W. H. Lebkuecher, north of West Ger. 1280 Rev. J. Lindemuth, south of West Ger. 1084-2884  
Fifth Ward. Mrs. Rosa Reed 204

Sixth Ward. Edw. Smeltz, south of James 1833 C. H. Fradley, north of James 1280-3222  
Seventh Ward. Theo. W. Reed, east of Rockland 1452 Jos. Clarkson, west of Rockland 1069-3061  
Eighth Ward. W. D. Mosser, north of Love Lane 2245 East of High 2245  
Ninth Ward. C. A. Olenider, south of Love Lane 2245 West of High 2245-3863  
Tenth Ward. F. H. Carpenter, east of Water 1126 Jos. Dellet, west of Water 1022-2840

The above figures are not absolutely official. Some names have been overlooked and some few may have been improperly placed on the list. After the enumerators shall have transcribed into the books prepared for that purpose the statistics gathered by the protectors, and after five days in the hands of the enumerators will be in the hands of the city to make corrections. It is hoped that persons whose names may have been omitted from the enumeration, or who know of the names of others who have been omitted will, notify the enumerators of the same. There is a general expression of surprise that the population of this city does not reach 27,000.

## THE TELEPHONE EXCHANGE.

People Who Can Talk at Long Range. The following parties have joined the Lancaster Bell Telephone Exchange which will open for business on June 17th. Large cards are being printed containing the names of each subscriber and will be distributed to each member.

INTELLIGENCER; Examiner; New Era; Lancaster bolt works; S. S. Spencer, col. North Prince street; C. A. Bitter's transportation line; Chas. F. Rengier; Blair & Shenk, Bankers; R. W. Shenk's residence; G. W. Dodge & Son, cork works; John Best, boiler works; Goodell & Co.; Senor & Bro.; Coble & Wiley; B. B. Martin; Russ & Shaver's coal office; Russell, King street, and coal yard, North Prince street; Baumgardner's coal yard; Lancaster gas light and fuel company, North Queen street; Lancaster gas works; Thomas & Peacock, furnace; S. H. Leman & Son, North Prince street, and flour mill on Conestoga creek; Urban & Burger, planing mill; F. O. Sturgis, planing mill; Geo. M. Steinman & Co.; Kepler & Slaymaker; A. K. Spurrier, alderman; J. K. Barr, alderman; S. E. Bailey, carriage works; Penn. street, and W. B. Middleton, superintendent, residence, 713 East Orange street; Geo. Calder, Jr., office East Orange street; Fulton cotton mill; Alaudale cotton mill and dye house; S. Schum & Son, coal yard and store, West King street; Pennsylvania railroad freight depot; Philadelphia and Reading freight depot and express office; Levi Seneising, stock yard and residence; mayor's office; police station.

Another Deletory Club. The Fifth ward Republicans last evening at Wm Klenck's hotel organized a Garfield club with the following officers:

President—E. K. Martin. Vice President—Lewis Maus, C. Howard Campbell, Joseph Davis, Abraham Snavely and Clark Whitson. Secretary—A. C. Barr. Treasurer—J. C. Keady. Finance Committee—John McGinnis, A. H. Fritchey, John Swope and Wm. O. Marshall.

Recruiting committee John McGinnis, captain; C. H. Fastnacht, 1st lieutenant; Thos. Holden, 2nd lieutenant; H. C. Hoover, 3rd lieutenant; Henry Hartley, orderly.

## Strasburg Items.

The army worm has reached Strasburg and vicinity in alarming numbers. At present they are particularly troublesome on the grounds of Messrs. William Spencer and Edwin Musselman, they are creating great havoc among the wheat and timothy.

The first national bank of this place has just been refitted under the superintendence of Christian Bachman. The gentlemanly cashier seems to have turned to himself some of the "freshness" of the furniture, and the way he skips around and shoves out the bank notes is a caution.

The Bootblacks' Picnic. Persons who wished to have their shoes polished this afternoon could not have it done, as all the bootblacks left for What Glen park at 1 o'clock to-day for the purpose of attending the picnic given them by Col. Peiper and County Treasurer Groff. All forenoon the boys could be seen strolling around the city, many of them carrying Bibles under their arms, from which they were learning the verses which they will recite. About seventy prizes will be distributed among the crowd.

Westminster Presbytery. This body met at Dillsburg, York county, on Monday evening, to place a pastoral call to that charge in the hands of Rev. J. P. Barker, a graduate of the Allegheny City seminary and late of Clintonville, Venango county, Pa. The arrangements for his installation were made and that ceremony performed forthwith. Rev. Dr. Niles, of York, preached the sermon; Rev. W. B. Brown, of Mt. Joy, charged the pastor, and Rev. Dr. Stewart, of Colebrook, charged the people.

Christ Sunday School Festival. A strawberry festival under the auspices of Christ Lutheran Sunday school, for the benefit of the library, will be held in Roberts' Hall, commencing to-morrow evening and closing on Saturday evening. Tickets of admission 10 cents, which entitles the holder to a plate of strawberries or ice cream. There will be no charging or voting at the festival.

At Sea With Its Geography. The Komet, News has the following: A house thief was captured at Springfield, Lancaster county, escaped three times within a distance of ten miles by knocking his captors down. The last time he was not overtaken.

The affair occurred at Springville, this county. A valuable horse belonging to Samuel Campbell, Irvyman, of Columbia, died yesterday from the effects of hard driving.

Death of a Horse. A valuable horse belonging to Samuel Campbell, Irvyman, of Columbia, died yesterday from the effects of hard driving.

## COMMENCEMENT.

FRANKLIN AND MARSHALL COLLEGE. Gen. Koonz's Biennial Oration—Alumni Day—Society Reunions—Trustees' Meetings—Alumni Dinner and Class Day.

The annual reports and other current business of the meeting of the board of trustees of the college were considered at their session yesterday, and a further meeting was held in the college building to-day. Meanwhile an unusually large number of old students have put in an appearance in attendance upon the commencement festivities and the large membership of the graduating class has attracted many unusual visitors to the exercises.

There was quite a good-sized audience, of a high average degree of intelligence, gathered in the court house last evening to hear the biennial oration before the literary societies, delivered this year, under the auspices of the Diognathian society, by General W. H. Koonz, of Somerset. The orator of the occasion, who was booked to speak on "American Politics," was introduced by E. K. Martin, esq., and occupied about fifty minutes in the delivery of his address, which was a practical though polished treatment of the living issues of the day touching our politics. It was listened to with marked attention, broken only by applause at many points in its delivery. Following is an abstract of it:

The age in which we live is intensely practical. It is noted for the spirit of inquiry which prevails in every department of human knowledge. There is no device for contrivance of man, whether in government, law, art, science or anything that pertains to man's condition in life that escapes it. It is untiring in its investigations and remorseless in its decrees. It puts all the institutions of man upon trial, and demands that a valid reason be given for their continuance. Its achievements are marvelous. It has penetrated the earth and explored its hidden recesses; it has reached out into the heavens and calculated the distance and magnitude of the stars. It has lifted mankind to a higher plane of thought and action. Among the things subjected to its test are the forms of government by which mankind are controlled. It is right that the most searching examination should be made into all forms of government, and the evils which it is so instrumental by which mankind may either be elevated or degraded.

Government is one of the necessary conditions of life. With it there is security to life, person and property. It brings in its train the commerce, wealth, the arts and sciences, and all that constitutes the real glory of the state. Man has been able to invent not a few forms of government, monarchy, aristocracy and democracy. Ours is a Democratic Republic. Government is to be maintained in former times, when the people met in a large plain and selected their leader and regulated the affairs of state. Our country is just a trifle too large for that. Our government is a representative one, and political power is entrusted to the agents of the people. We are governed by a written constitution and the government is divided into three separate branches, legislative, executive and judicial. Our government is duplex in character, consisting of the national government and the governments of the several states.

I do not propose to speak of American politics in its enlarged sense, that is, the administering the affairs of government, for that would be entering the domain of partisan politics, and the course requires that we should be vigilant in bringing the wrong actions of its antagonists to light. The good of the country requires that parties should be as nearly equally divided as possible, so that neither may maintain its ascendancy longer than it subserves the best interests of the country.

American politics may be summed up as consisting mainly of two things, first, getting office; second, administering office. A party, in order to stamp its policy upon the nation's laws, must first secure political power, and before it can commence the struggle with its adversary must prepare itself for the contest by nominating candidates and defining its principles; so that before an election can take place, there must be first the primary meetings to select delegates and then the nomination of delegates to present candidates and define the policy of the party.

The voter who would make his vote felt must attend the primaries, and if he fails to do so he has either to vote the ticket, in position tickled, or he can vote at all. This is the vital point in our system, for when nominations are made party lines are drawn, and it is then frequently too late to remedy the wrong. The system of nominating candidates is cumbersome, expensive, and attended with many evils, especially in the larger centres of population. In the city of New York more so than in other cities; yet it is in the main true as to all the great centres of population that a comparatively small class control the politics, and the whole course have our institutions into contempt. This evil can only be cured by all good citizens attending the primaries instead of remaining away and deluding themselves with the idea that it is only a scramble for office, and that the whole thing is a farce. They forget that the obligations and duties of the government and the people are reciprocal; that in turn for the protection that the government gives them in life, person and property there is from them everything the highest intelligence and patriotism can give. Some one has said that universal suffrage must be blended with universal education. But that will not suffice if good, worthy and patriotic citizens stay away from the primaries, for then, instead of being the rule of wise, discreet and patriotic citizens, it may be the reign of the base, selfish and sordid. The town meeting is the unit of our political system; it is the nursery of civil and political liberty, but by the failure of many good people to attend it is coming the best of our country and crime. The next thing in our political machinery is the convention. The duty of a delegate is in the nature of a high public trust, and if these simple words, public trust, were fully comprehended by delegates to what an exalted plane would our system be raised. The ethics of the law are no more fully shown than in the doctrine of trust which requires skill, integrity and the utmost fidelity.

A higher standard should be required in public trusts than private ones, because the greater interests of society are involved, and are not controlled by such considerations, but are controlled by the caucuses, which has been successfully manipulated by a few men, who have laid out the programme in advance, and then followed it up by the enactment of the unit rule by which the people are defrauded of their right of appointment, and the delegates

of their right to vote. This is representative government on a grand scale. This is freedom of thought and action with a vengeance, calculated to make the American eagle give an extra flap of its wings as its floats majestically over the land of the free and the home of the brave." The next evil is the machine, which dominates both parties to a great extent. It is not simply an organization for party success, but more and worse than this. It is not a combination to carry out great principles, but for the spoils of office. Every machine has the requisite number of cogs, wheels, pulleys and more would be superfluous. Every one who stands in its way is crushed as remorselessly as a Modoc Indian would crush his captive. It is the American car of juggernaut under which all the true manhood of the country is crushed. It is a conspiracy on a large scale and is indictable at common law, and more dangerous to the country than any other evil, communism not excepted. Machine politics has built up great chiefs and proved disastrous to our larger cities. What a spectacle was that presented by New York a few years ago, which with all its wealth, culture and refinement was unable to govern itself, and under the baleful influence of machine politics was as completely under the influence of Boss Tweed, as the dominions of the worst tyrant that ever sat upon a throne, and who laid his hand upon the great emporium and plundered it with less scruple and danger than the Highland chiefs exacted their contributions.

Next comes the election. Principal among the troubles that ensue is an indifference among a great many electors as to the principles involved, under which they are beguiled into supporting unfit men, and as a result persons who are not qualified for most everything else do a thriving business as politicians and very frequently total unfitness for anything else is regarded as the strongest evidence of entire fitness for political life.

Another evil consists in the low tone of political morals that prevail among a class of people who would scorn to do a wrong act in any other transaction in life. They despise everything that is low and mean and would not deprive their fellow man of a farthing unjustly, and their word can be as good as their bond in a commercial transaction, but think that a little crookedness in political matters is no bad thing. This is radically wrong, as there is no rule of honor that is of binding obligation between man and man that does not apply with equal force when the affairs of government are to be dealt with. It will not do to be punctiliously observant of the code of morality in private affairs and disregard it in the affairs of a nation; as well be cautious that some petty interest be preserved and yet unmindful if a planet were to drop from its sphere.

Then comes the offense of bribery and bribe-taking, bribing of legislative officers, which to the credit of the country and to the credit of humanity is of rare occurrence.

Another evil is the illegal interference with the ballot. The ballot is the distinguishing feature of our government. It makes the legislative, executive and judicial officers, and should be kept pure. There should be no honest votes go into the box and an honest ballot should be made an offense as odious as treason, and as long as it is possible to pollute it by stuffing the boxes or falsifying the count, that long is it possible for the dishonest and wicked to overpower the honest and law abiding. Take for example the last presidential election. It was in the centennial year of the nation's life. We had invited the other nations of the world to our shores to vie with us in one of those grand expositions in which the genius, the skill and handiwork of the nations of the earth were exhibited in generous rivalry. We were exultant over many things, but above all from the fact that this was the people's government, owned and controlled by them, and that here there was larger liberty of thought and action than elsewhere. But how soon were mortification and shame to come with the exposure that followed the investigation of the election, and even now we have no statute to provide against a like emergency.

It is the highest duty of every American citizen to guard the ballot, which is a force more potent than the edicts of kings and emperors, than fleets and armies. Light as a feather, yet strong enough to bear the superstructure of the mightiest government ever created upon the planet, it is the only hope for the emancipation of the race from kingly oppression. England is extending the right of suffrage, and France has secured a Republican form of government; but socialism threatens Germany and Poland, and a thunder cloud over Russia; and the fact of an attempted assassination of nearly ever crowned head in Europe verifies the adage that "uncertainty rests the head that wears a crown." The ballot, not the bullet, will remedy these troubles.

Another bad feature in our system is the mode of appointment to office by the president and Senate, by which offices are dealt out as a reward for political services, which is bad enough if both are of the same political persuasion, but if of different political parties it then develops into a war of the flesh pots and camp kitchens.

Another evil is the tendency to encourage communism, which should be frowned down by all political parties, as it tends to take away every incentive for thrift, industry and economy which form the basis of a nation's greatness.

Do you ask what is the remedy for these evils? I answer: First, the attendance at the primaries by all good people; second, the overthrow of the caucus and the methods employed by the political parties to capture the conventions; third, the nomination of candidates; fourth, a higher standard of qualifications for office; fifth, every possible safeguard around the ballot box; sixth, the abolition of the spoils system; seventh, the complete overthrow of machine politics.

The subject is one that comes home to every American citizen, and concerns the welfare and perpetuity of our institutions, especially those who are coming on the stage of action. No higher or greater duty in the battle of life will fall upon the student of this honored place of learning than to help administer the great trust of free government, and in doing this, guard the ballot as you would the apple of your eye. And if the young men who go forth from the various institutions of learning would resolve to purify "American politics," then indeed we realize the ideal republic seen by the mental eye of John Milton when looking down through the vista of time he exclaimed: "Methinks I see a noble and puissant nation rousing herself like a strong man after sleep, and shaking her invincible locks; methinks I see her as a eagle mewing her mighty youth and kindling her undazzled vision at the full midday beam, purging and unsealing her abused sight at the very fountain itself of heavenly radiance."

## TO-DAYS EXERCISES.

The Society Reunions. The literary societies connected with the college held their annual reunions in their respective halls at 9 a. m., this morning. In the Diognathian the words of welcome to the old members and the seniors' farewell to the active members of the society were spoken by Mr. Aaron Rohrer, of the class of 1880. On behalf of the active membership, Mr. D. H. Reiter responded in befitting terms. Of the ex-members and honorary members of the society short and appropriate impromptu addresses were made by Rev. D. E. Kiopp, D. D., of Philadelphia; Rev. G. W.

Snyder, of Harrisburg; Rev. N. Z. Snyder, of Bethlehem; Gen. W. H. Koonz, of Somerset; Rev. J. H. Dubbs, D. D., of the college; Rev. S. M. Miller, of Boonsboro, Md.; Rev. J. C. Bauman, of Shephardstown, W. Va.; W. U. Hensel and W. M. Franklin, esqs., of Lancaster.

The Goetheans. At the Goethean alumni reunion, Rev. Dr. E. R. Eshbach was elected president; Prof. N. C. Schaeffer, vice president; Rev. W. Rupp, recording secretary, and Rev. D. N. Dittmar, censor. The following graduates were present in addition to the regular active members of society: O. H. Strunk, S. M. Roeder, A. F. Driesbach, S. F. Laury, W. J. Kershner, C. S. Gerhard, W. H. H. Snyder, Eli E. Hiestler, D. N. Schaeffer, Dr. J. F. Gerhard, D. N. Dittmar, A. E. Gobbie, E. R. Eshbach, D. D., Prof. N. C. Schaeffer, Ph. D., W. Rupp, Prof. Jas. Crawford, J. A. Hoffmann, J. P. Stein, J. B. Kershner, H. H. W. Hiestler, M. J. Hess, Milton Wagner, J. H. Leinbach, D. Y. Heister, D. D., Prof. S. A. Baer, J. O. Miller, D. D., W. F. P. Davis, Thos. C. Leinbach, and J. B. Gerhard.

Prof. N. C. Schaeffer and Rev. W. H. H. Snyder, Dr. N. Dittmar, J. B. Kershner and H. H. W. Hiestler, spoke in commendation of the progress and condition of society.

The Alumni Meeting. Rev. Dr. Eshbach, presided; Rev. D. Y. Heister opened with prayer. Minutes of last year read and approved. The names of those present were recorded. Upon the suggestion of the centennial committee it was ordered that one person be appointed to prepare a history of Marshall, one to prepare a history of Franklin and one of Franklin and Marshall as a contribution to the centennial celebration of